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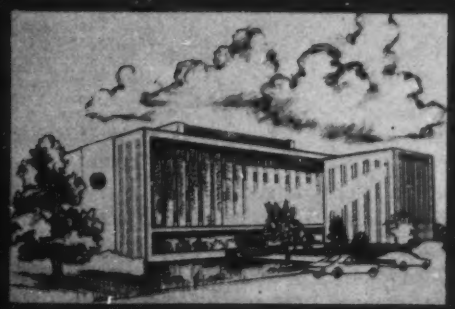

TEXAS LABOR MARKET REVIEW

T.E.C. BUILDING | NOVEMBER 1979 | AUSTIN, TEXAS 78778

EMPLOYMENT GAINS CONTINUE

Statewide total employment rose past the six-million mark for the first time as an increase of 44,800 was recorded from mid-September to mid-October. During the same period, total unemployment in Texas reached its lowest level since March of this year.

Continued hiring by state and local educational institutions contributed greatly to the upswing in employment, but gains were not restricted to education. Other segments of the State's labor force showed improvement as well. Many industries which suffered small declines a month ago as summer employees left, reversed that trend and posted advances of various magnitudes. Several factors appear to have influenced the rise in employment. Chief among these factors are an abundant supply of workers, favorable weather conditions, and high demand for products, a factor which should have even more impact as the holiday season approaches.

The actual unemployment rate for the State dropped from 4.0 percent in September to 3.8 percent for October. The year-ago rate was 4.3 percent for Texas. The National unemployment rate did not change from the month-ago rate of 5.6 percent. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.1 percent for Texas and 6.0 percent for the United States.

Almost every major labor market area in the State experienced increased employment as well as declining unemployment. Small drops in employment were noted in only two areas; however, both of these areas also experienced decreases in unemployment and managed to show unemployment rates below those of a month ago. Only one area realized an increase in its unemployment rate. Twenty of the 25 major labor market areas had rates of less than 6.0 percent and ten had rates of 3.0 percent or less.

INCREASES SEEN IN WAGE AND SALARY

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment reached a new high during October as almost every major segment showed improvement. Government employment underwent the most dramatic increase as state and local educational institutions continued hiring, although the net increase was not as large as that realized last month. Overall, Government accounted for about half of the advance among the nonmanufacturing sectors.

Manufacturing was responsible for over 17 percent of the total gain in nonagricultural wage and salary employment. The gains within manufacturing were evenly split between the durable and nondurable goods sectors. The largest single gain in all of man-

SUMMARY OF LABOR FORCE† ESTIMATES

	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT‡			TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYED AS % OF LABOR FORCE		
	OCT* 1979	SEP** 1979	OCT** 1978	OCT* 1979	SEP** 1979	OCT** 1978	OCT* 1979	SEP** 1979	OCT** 1978
STATEWIDE	6,028,400	5,983,600	5,807,600	235,500	247,000	259,900	3.8	4.0	4.3
ABILENE	65,570	65,340	62,380	1,750	1,910	1,900	2.6	2.8	3.0
AMARILLO	86,200	85,460	83,430	2,610	2,680	2,890	2.9	3.0	3.3
AUSTIN	244,500	240,050	231,800	7,000	7,050	7,350	2.8	2.9	3.1
BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE	156,550	157,050	157,100	7,650	8,400	9,950	4.7	5.1	6.0
BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO	64,030	63,670	64,200	5,600	5,740	6,630	8.0	8.3	9.4
BRYAN-COLLEGE STATION	38,140	36,340	36,370	870	840	1,030	2.2	2.3	2.8
CORPUS CHRISTI	126,000	124,950	125,100	6,100	6,500	6,450	4.6	4.9	4.9
DALLAS-FORT WORTH	1,458,800	1,447,200	1,368,100	46,200	50,400	50,000	3.1	3.4	3.5
EL PASO	159,750	158,550	154,400	12,100	12,700	14,200	7.0	7.4	8.4
GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY	78,900	78,540	78,570	3,480	3,980	4,610	4.2	4.8	5.5
HOUSTON	1,374,400	1,362,400	1,318,500	43,200	43,900	48,200	3.0	3.1	3.5
KILLEEN-TEMPLE	60,680	60,990	59,850	2,990	3,060	2,980	4.7	4.8	4.7
LAREDO	28,400	28,110	26,420	2,850	2,880	3,390	9.1	9.3	11.4
LONGVIEW—MARSHALL	62,290	61,850	60,620	3,100	3,420	3,040	4.7	5.2	4.8
LUBBOCK	101,080	99,990	100,070	3,150	3,340	3,070	3.0	3.2	3.0
MCALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG	78,120	74,580	75,510	10,510	10,970	11,340	11.9	12.8	13.1
MIDLAND	45,330	45,050	43,560	1,150	1,470	1,590	2.5	3.2	3.5
ODESSA	60,640	59,800	57,200	1,730	1,970	2,140	2.8	3.2	3.6
SAN ANGELO	42,050	41,820	39,980	1,120	1,260	1,280	2.6	2.9	3.1
SAN ANTONIO	393,600	390,200	383,100	21,200	22,600	23,950	5.1	5.5	5.9
SHERMAN-DENISON	38,520	38,370	36,590	1,660	1,660	1,970	4.1	4.1	5.1
TEXARKANA	45,700	45,890	43,560	3,490	3,590	3,350	7.1	7.3	7.1
TYLER	62,190	61,760	59,770	2,690	2,490	2,630	4.1	3.9	4.2
WACO	77,040	76,060	73,820	2,850	2,900	3,260	3.6	3.7	4.2
WICHITA FALLS	58,890	58,540	57,200	1,650	1,790	2,030	2.7	3.0	3.4

†Sum of estimated number of total employed and unemployed workers residing in the specified areas.
‡Includes resident wage and salary workers, self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics in private households, agricultural workers and workers involved in labor-management disputes.
*Preliminary—subject to revision. **Revised.

TEXAS LABOR MARKET REVIEW
Official Publication of
TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION
NOLAN F. WARD ..... Chairman
KEN CLAPP ..... Commissioner
A.C. SHIRLEY ..... Commissioner
ERNIE W. TULLIS, Administrator

Published Monthly at the TEC Building, Austin, Texas
Economic Research and Analysis Department

ufacturing was recorded in the electric and electronic equipment portion of durable goods. The gain was spread throughout the industry and appeared to be part of an upward trend which has been going on in this industry since the beginning of last year. Since January 1978, employment in electric and electronic equipment has increased 23,000, or 28.5 percent.

Over the past year a steady increase has also been evident in the oil field machinery segment of nonelectrical machinery. This climb has been attributed to firms that are drilling and producing oil. During the past year, oil field machinery has accounted for 62 percent of the gain in nonelectrical machinery and it was entirely reponsible for the rise over the last month in the industry. Aircraft and parts continued to increase as it led the transportation equipment segment to a moderate advance.

Among the industries in nondurable goods, chemicals and allied products made the most substantial improvement. The settlement of a labor-management dispute was primarily responsible for the gain. Apparel and other finished textile products was up moderately also as increases were recorded in men's and boys' suits, coats, and furnishings. This increase was most noticeable in an industry which has suffered a sizeable decline during the past year. Petroleum refining took a modest upswing and led to a gain in petroleum and coal products as consumer demand for petroleum products remained high.

The sectors within nonmanufacturing were led by government, but others managed to post improved employment levels as well. Construction was up considerably as heavy construction and special trade construction led in employment advances. Decreases were noted, however, in residential construction and highway construction. Services also experienced an upturn in employment as all segments of the industry except amusements were up. Educational services realized the greatest advance as the school term was well underway. The highest increases were posted in junior colleges and community colleges. Substantial growth was also recorded in personal services and business and repair services. Just over 75 percent of the gain in business and repair services was attributed to business services. Miscellaneous repair services was responsible for a considerable upturn as electrical, upholstery, and furniture repair services experienced greater business activity. Automotive repair recorded a modest decline over the month. Within the other services and miscellaneous segment of services accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services posted the largest gains.

Trade registered a significant advance, primarily on the strength of gains made within the wholesale trade segment. The rise in wholesale trade was attributed to a large amount of seasonal work. Retail trade also showed improvement, but much of the increase in the segment was offset by declines in food stores and automotive dealers and service stations. The growing trend toward fewer hours of operation and more self-service stations contributed to the decreases, but lagging sales among new car dealers was also partially responsible for the drop in automotive dealers and service stations.

Finance, insurance, and real estate posted a moderate advance as all segments were up slightly due to scattered increases. Transportation and public utilities rose primarily due to a moderate gain in transportation by air. A single firm was largely responsible for the gain as the rest of the industry managed only minor fluctuations in employment. Mining decreased modestly as employment in oil and gas extraction underwent a minor reduction.

HOURLY EARNINGS ADVANCE

An average production worker in manufacturing earned seven cents per hour more in October than in September, and 67 cents an hour more than in October 1978. Over the same period average weekly hours (AWH) have declined from 41.5 hours a year ago to 41.1 last month and 41.0 for October. Transportation equipment realized gains of 27 cents per hour in average hourly earnings (AHE) and 0.4 hours in AWH. Wage rate increases provided by union contract agreements led to these gains. Textile mill products reported advances in AWH and AHE as some firms lost many of their lower-paid temporary workers, while other firms reported overtime worked at premium pay. Increased overtime contributed to advances in meat products, where a large wage rate increase also led to the upswing. Nonelectrical machinery was up 8 cents in AHE, but unchanged in AWH. The gain was a direct result of an 18 cent rise in AHE in the oil field machinery segment, where increased overtime and wage rate advances were noted. A seasonal rise in sales led to higher commissions and a substantial gain in AHE in general merchandise stores. Fewer entry-level production workers in other printing and publishing and seasonal cutbacks of lower-paid workers in newspapers, periodicals, books and miscellaneous publishing resulted in fewer AWH, but increased AHE.

INSURED UNEMPLOYED UP SLIGHTLY

Statewide insured unemployment under the regular program rose slightly from mid-September to mid-October. A gain of 1.3 percent was noted as the number of insured unemployed increased from 47,844 a month ago to the October level of 48,474. The State's insured unemployment rate was 0.9 percent for October, compared to 1.1 percent in September and 1.1 percent a year ago. The National insured unemployment rate was 2.5 percent, just above the month-ago rate of 2.4 percent and identical to the year-ago rate.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN TEXAS*

SOURCE: TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION IN COOPERATION WITH THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT† 1979	SEP 1979	OCT 1978	OCT† 1979	SEP 1979	OCT 1978	OCT† 1979	SEP 1979	OCT 1978
FOR TEXAS									
MANUFACTURING—TOTAL	$272.24	$270.03	$247.78	41.0	41.1	41.5	$6.64	$6.57	$5.97
DURABLE GOODS	276.22	274.80	245.02	41.6	41.7	41.6	6.64	6.59	5.89
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	226.46	224.80	188.90	43.3	42.9	40.8	5.23	5.24	4.63
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	190.80	191.43	169.03	40.0	40.3	39.4	4.77	4.75	4.29
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODS.	269.18	271.04	245.16	44.2	44.0	43.7	6.09	6.16	5.61
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	369.80	360.39	304.37	42.9	42.2	40.8	8.62	8.54	7.46
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	272.90	279.65	256.15	41.6	42.5	42.2	6.56	6.58	6.07
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	283.45	280.13	259.30	41.5	41.5	42.3	6.83	6.75	6.13
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	339.83	329.80	313.05	42.8	42.5	43.6	7.94	7.76	7.18
ELEC. & ELECTRONIC EQUIP.	240.12	243.01	215.28	39.3	40.1	41.4	6.11	6.06	5.20
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	343.62	329.25	282.91	41.3	40.9	40.3	8.32	8.05	7.02
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	357.43	351.54	329.87	42.1	41.8	42.4	8.49	8.41	7.78
INSTR. & RELATED PRODUCTS	209.04	210.00	183.81	40.2	40.0	39.7	5.20	5.25	4.63
MISC. MFG. INDUSTRIES	193.87	187.40	191.36	40.9	40.3	41.6	4.74	4.65	4.60
NONDURABLE GOODS	265.86	264.37	252.74	40.1	40.3	41.5	6.63	6.56	6.09
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	245.70	238.71	232.73	42.0	42.1	43.5	5.85	5.67	5.35
MEAT PRODUCTS	254.45	244.80	245.06	43.2	42.5	44.8	5.89	5.76	5.47
MALT BEVERAGES	496.02	463.66	418.33	46.4	43.7	42.6	10.69	10.61	9.82
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	208.55	198.01	177.96	43.0	42.4	41.1	4.85	4.67	4.33
APPRL. & OTHER TEXT PROD.	141.68	141.99	129.18	36.8	36.5	36.7	3.85	3.89	3.52
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	288.89	292.04	274.99	41.3	41.9	42.9	6.99	6.97	6.41
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	242.55	242.87	222.34	38.5	39.3	38.6	6.30	6.18	5.76
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODS.	419.47	418.06	392.86	42.2	42.4	43.7	9.94	9.86	8.99
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	388.73	385.26	402.19	40.2	39.8	44.1	9.67	9.68	9.12
PETROLEUM REFINING	397.79	393.79	413.76	39.7	39.3	43.6	10.02	10.02	9.49
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	142.50	146.66	123.46	37.5	38.0	36.1	3.80	3.86	3.42
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	231.85	240.53	232.21	39.7	41.4	44.4	5.84	5.81	5.23
NONMANUFACTURING									
MINING	349.68	345.11	315.79	46.5	46.2	45.9	7.52	7.47	6.88
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	351.83	346.50	318.07	46.6	46.2	45.7	7.55	7.50	6.96
OTHER MINING & QUARRYING**	304.04	310.46	INA	44.0	46.2	INA	6.91	6.72	INA
COMMUNICATIONS, EXCEPT U.S. POSTAL SERV.	320.25	317.83	289.68	40.9	41.2	40.8	7.83	7.86	7.10
ELEC., GAS & SAN. SVCS.	313.65	311.10	286.47	42.1	41.3	41.1	7.45	7.54	6.97
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	188.33	186.13	172.34	35.4	35.3	35.1	5.32	5.27	4.91
WHOLESALE TRADE	274.18	271.08	247.82	40.8	40.1	40.1	6.72	6.76	6.18
RETAIL TRADE	153.05	151.18	141.24	33.2	33.3	33.0	4.61	4.54	4.28
GENERAL MDSE. STORES	128.76	124.27	112.48	29.6	29.8	29.6	4.35	4.17	3.80
BANKING	167.93	168.52	161.57	37.4	37.2	37.4	4.49	4.53	4.32
FOR THE MAJOR MARKETS									
AMARILLO									
MANUFACTURING	264.12	260.71	242.78	42.6	42.6	41.5	6.20	6.12	5.85
DURABLE GOODS	286.96	283.16	257.81	42.2	42.2	40.6	6.80	6.71	6.35
NONDURABLE GOODS	244.53	241.23	232.39	42.9	43.0	42.1	5.70	5.61	5.52
AUSTIN									
MANUFACTURING	207.24	206.23	191.78	41.2	41.0	41.6	5.03	5.03	4.61
DURABLE GOODS	211.00	209.90	197.50	41.7	41.4	42.2	5.06	5.07	4.68
NONDURABLE GOODS	192.18	191.48	177.68	39.3	39.4	40.2	4.89	4.86	4.42
BEAUMONT									
MANUFACTURING	370.87	368.10	353.14	40.4	40.9	41.4	9.18	9.00	8.53
DURABLE GOODS	328.44	328.64	283.71	40.8	41.6	40.3	8.05	7.90	7.04
NONDURABLE GOODS	393.16	388.80	386.32	40.2	40.5	41.9	9.78	9.60	9.22
CORPUS CHRISTI									
MANUFACTURING	309.37	319.84	302.60	40.6	41.7	42.8	7.62	7.67	7.07
DURABLE GOODS	248.62	256.06	222.60	40.1	41.3	40.4	6.20	6.20	5.51
NONDURABLE GOODS	340.68	353.22	343.98	40.8	41.9	44.1	8.35	8.43	7.80
DALLAS/FT. WORTH									
MANUFACTURING	253.17	253.17	229.04	40.9	41.3	40.9	6.19	6.13	5.60
DURABLE GOODS	269.19	267.76	241.26	41.8	42.1	41.1	6.44	6.36	5.87
NONDURABLE GOODS	221.87	223.34	206.15	39.2	39.6	40.5	5.66	5.64	5.09
EL PASO									
MANUFACTURING	201.20	205.59	185.77	40.0	41.2	41.1	5.03	4.99	4.52
DURABLE GOODS	252.72	256.82	246.79	40.5	40.7	41.2	6.24	6.31	5.99
NONDURABLE GOODS	185.07	190.39	167.28	39.8	41.3	41.0	4.65	4.61	4.08
GALVESTON									
MANUFACTURING	420.85	415.48	410.77	42.9	43.1	42.7	9.81	9.64	9.62
DURABLE GOODS	362.09	363.49	327.92	42.3	43.9	41.3	8.56	8.28	7.94
NONDURABLE GOODS	452.49	441.76	450.32	43.3	42.6	43.3	10.45	10.37	10.40
HOUSTON									
MANUFACTURING	344.67	343.37	314.79	43.3	43.3	43.3	7.96	7.93	7.27
DURABLE GOODS	323.76	324.38	297.03	43.4	43.6	42.8	7.46	7.44	6.94
NONDURABLE GOODS	378.42	373.20	345.54	43.1	42.7	44.3	8.78	8.74	7.80
LUBBOCK									
MANUFACTURING	207.67	205.67	182.66	41.7	41.3	40.5	4.98	4.98	4.51
DURABLE GOODS	200.33	199.26	173.93	40.8	40.5	39.8	4.91	4.92	4.37
NONDURABLE GOODS	227.04	223.51	206.49	44.0	43.4	42.4	5.16	5.15	4.87
SAN ANTONIO									
MANUFACTURING	199.10	199.51	179.20	40.8	40.8	40.0	4.88	4.89	4.48
DURABLE GOODS	208.92	206.00	181.19	41.7	41.2	40.9	5.01	5.00	4.43
NONDURABLE GOODS	189.13	192.71	176.79	39.9	40.4	39.2	4.74	4.77	4.51
WACO									
MANUFACTURING	237.86	239.03	210.14	40.8	41.0	39.8	5.83	5.83	5.28
DURABLE GOODS	247.63	248.39	223.51	41.9	42.1	41.7	5.91	5.90	5.36
NONDURABLE GOODS	226.51	228.05	196.56	39.6	39.8	37.8	5.72	5.73	5.20
WICHITA FALLS									
MANUFACTURING	235.22	241.35	215.74	39.4	39.5	40.1	5.97	6.11	5.38
DURABLE GOODS	251.06	258.45	227.51	39.6	39.7	40.7	6.34	6.51	5.59
NONDURABLE GOODS	183.26	190.81	182.78	38.5	39.1	38.4	4.76	4.88	4.76

*Figures cover Production Workers in Manufacturing and Mining industries only and Nonsupervisory Employees in other industry divisions. Earnings' averages include premium pay for overtime, holidays, and for late-shift work. †Preliminary—subject to revisions upon receipt of additional reports. **Data for prior years not comparable to current series.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY† ESTIMATES—TEXAS

INDUSTRY	OCT* 1979	SEP** 1979	OCT** 1978	CHANGE FROM SEP 1979	CHANGE FROM OCT 1978
‡TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	5,593,400	5,562,400	5,341,100	31,000	252,300
MANUFACTURING	1,007,200	1,001,700	970,000	5,500	37,200
DURABLE GOODS	582,700	579,900	556,300	2,800	26,400
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	39,900	39,700	39,300	200	600
LOGGING CAMPS, SAWMILLS, PLANING MILLS	9,300	9,300	8,900	0	400
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	16,300	16,000	18,400	300	— 2,100
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	44,500	44,500	43,000	0	1,500
CONCRETE, GYPSUM & PLASTER PRODUCTS	18,500	18,500	17,700	0	800
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	43,800	44,100	43,200	— 300	600
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	88,100	88,100	87,500	0	600
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL PRODUCTS	45,200	45,300	45,600	— 100	— 400
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	139,300	138,900	135,100	400	4,200
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	55,800	55,400	53,200	400	2,600
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	103,600	102,400	90,400	1,200	13,200
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	76,700	76,100	70,100	600	6,600
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	45,300	44,900	39,500	400	5,800
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	18,100	17,900	17,400	200	700
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	12,400	12,200	11,900	200	500
NONDURABLE GOODS	424,500	421,800	413,700	2,700	10,800
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	99,100	98,400	97,400	700	1,700
MEAT PRODUCTS	26,600	26,400	25,700	200	900
DAIRY PRODUCTS	5,200	5,300	5,300	— 100	— 100
BAKERY PRODUCTS	10,500	10,400	10,700	100	— 200
MALT BEVERAGES	3,400	3,500	3,300	— 100	100
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	6,200	6,100	6,300	100	— 100
APPAREL & OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	71,600	71,300	73,000	300	— 1,400
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	21,800	21,800	21,600	0	200
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	58,900	58,700	55,600	200	3,300
NEWSPAPER, PERIODICALS, BOOKS & MISC. PUBL.	31,900	31,700	29,600	200	2,300
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	81,100	80,400	78,900	700	2,200
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	43,700	43,300	42,900	400	800
PETROLEUM REFINING	40,200	39,900	39,300	300	900
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	7,800	7,800	8,000	0	— 200
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	34,300	34,000	30,000	300	4,300
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING	4,586,200	4,560,700	4,371,100	25,500	215,100
MINING	198,300	198,600	184,700	— 300	13,600
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	189,400	189,700	176,300	— 300	13,100
OTHER MINING & QUARRYING	8,900	8,900	8,400	0	500
CONSTRUCTION	410,900	407,900	390,000	3,000	20,900
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	353,800	353,700	339,300	100	14,500
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	31,500	31,500	31,000	0	500
TRANSPORTATION, EXCEPT RAILROADS	176,700	176,600	169,800	100	6,900
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	34,200	33,900	30,600	300	3,600
COMMUNICATION	78,800	78,800	76,400	0	2,400
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	66,800	66,800	62,100	0	4,700
ELECTRIC SERVICES	35,900	35,700	32,600	200	3,300
GAS PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION	26,600	26,800	25,500	— 200	1,100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	344,400	341,500	297,100	2,900	47,300
WHOLESALE TRADE	390,500	388,500	376,200	2,000	14,300
RETAIL TRADE	953,900	953,000	920,900	900	33,000
BUILDING MATERIALS & GARDEN SUPPLIES	44,400	44,100	42,500	300	1,900
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	135,500	134,100	132,700	1,400	2,800
FOOD STORES	157,100	157,800	148,300	— 700	8,800
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	122,700	123,700	125,400	— 1,000	— 2,700
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	70,700	70,400	68,000	300	2,700
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	423,500	422,900	404,000	600	19,500
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	314,400	313,300	300,900	1,100	13,500
BANKING	83,900	83,500	78,100	400	5,800
INSURANCE CARRIERS, AGENTS & BROKERS	107,000	106,900	105,800	100	1,200
OTHER FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	123,500	122,900	117,000	600	6,500
SERVICES	945,400	939,200	900,200	6,200	45,200
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	55,700	55,200	54,200	500	1,500
PERSONAL SERVICES	66,700	65,700	62,400	1,000	4,300
BUSINESS & REPAIR SERVICES	238,900	235,600	221,300	3,300	17,600
AMUSEMENT, INCLUDING MOTION PICTURES	39,800	41,000	38,200	— 1,200	1,600
HEALTH SERVICES	249,600	249,000	244,900	600	4,700
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	50,800	49,700	49,400	1,100	1,400
OTHER SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	243,900	243,000	229,800	900	14,100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,019,000	1,006,500	958,900	12,500	60,100
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	158,100	160,300	158,900	— 2,200	— 800
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	206,800	202,700	205,600	4,100	1,200
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	654,100	643,500	594,400	10,600	59,700
TOTAL MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS	691,700	687,800	671,900	3,900	19,800
DURABLE GOODS	395,500	393,200	381,000	2,300	14,500
NONDURABLE GOODS	296,200	294,600	290,900	1,600	5,300

†Estimated number of nonagricultural jobs in Texas without reference to place of residence of workers. ‡Estimates of TEC in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. *Preliminary—subject to revision. **Revised.

DROP POSTED IN FARM EMPLOYMENT

Total agricultural employment in Texas declined from 190,000 at mid-September to 184,600 at mid- October.

Seasonal employment during October stood at 56,400, well below the 65,400 recorded for the same period the previous year. The cotton harvest was in full swing in parts of Central Texas as seasonal employment in cotton activities was 7,050, less than the year-ago level of 7,800. Seasonal employment in vegetable activities was down from 10,900 last year to 8,600. A lack of rainfall caused wheat planting to fall behind schedule as feed and grain activities employed 22,000 seasonal workers compared to 24,300 a year ago. Pastures also were in need of rainfall across most of the State. The pecan harvest got underway in Central and south Central Texas during the month.

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